

SUPPLY OF CATTLE SHOWS BIG DECREASE

Factors Influencing Prices Given. Outlook for Market Brighter.

For some time the cattle market has had the farmer with a few head of cattle and the feeder with many head on his hands guessing. Conditions have been so unusual that they have been at a loss to know what to do, and many have become discouraged, sold their stock and quit. Others are still watching and hoping for better days and the following article on factors influencing the market by A. L. Jordan, marketing specialist, for the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service will no doubt be of interest to every cattle owner. Mr. Jordan states that the time old economic law of supply and demand is influencing the present cattle market very effectively. The supply of beef cattle has decreased very materially during the past eight months, which would with a normal outlet or demand tend to increase prices. But as a matter of fact instead of the demand being normal it has also decreased. If the demand for beef or the consumption of beef had only decreased in proportion to the decrease in supply, prices would have tended to remain about constant or at least higher. But the decrease in demand has exceeded the decrease in the supply, hence the marked drop in the price of beef cattle at 67 of the largest cattle markets of the United States during the past eight months.

Total receipts for first eight months of 1921 were 12,223,383 as compared

with 13,870,900 during the first eight months of 1920. This is a decrease of 1,647,517, or 11.9 per cent. Stocker and feeder shipments from stock yards amounted to 1,745,008 for the first eight months of 1921 as compared with 2,200,794 for the same period in 1920.

A detailed study of the receipts of cattle at the 67 leading markets of the United States shows that the receipts of beef cattle for each of the first eight months of this year have been smaller than the receipts during the corresponding months of 1920. These figures are rather interesting when we consider the tendency to market cattle early this season, due to financial condition of farmers which have caused them to sell early to meet loans at the banks, and the dry weather which has cut the pastures short in many sections. One important factor which helped bring about decreased receipts at the market has been the shortage of cattle in the northwestern states, such as Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the Dakotas, due to forced liquidation of cattle in the drought of 1918-19 and the severe winter of 1919-20 and the financial stringency. This shortage ranges from 10 to as high as 40 per cent in these states according to good authority. The decline in prices of cattle from the high prices of early 1919 has naturally caused a decrease in cattle production on an average throughout the country. Another reason for the decreased cattle receipts at the markets is that of the emergency tariff placed on cattle from Canada. Last year Canada shipped into this country three hundred thousand head of beef cattle, while this year the receipts from that country will no doubt be very small owing to the emergency tariff.



Cattle of the Above Type Should Make Money for Their Owners During the Coming Year

Our exports of fresh, canned and cured beef during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was 54,000,000 pounds as compared with 216,000,000 pounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. This indicates that our exports of beef for the past fiscal year have been only about one fourth of our exports for the year before. Still another factor which has helped to decrease consumption on demand is the high retail prices for meat. The retail prices for fresh beef have not declined in proportion to the decline in prices of beef cattle or wholesale prices of beef. The retail meat men explain their high prices by stating that the consumers will buy only loins, rounds, etc., and will not take front quarters or cheaper cuts at any price. As a result they have to charge high prices for the cuts which are salable in order to come out. While the movement of feeder cattle to the country feed lots seems to be on the increase it has not been as large this season as was naturally anticipated. This being due perhaps to scarcity of money and the fact that feeders have hesitated to buy feeder cattle because they have not forgotten the heavy losses sustained during the past two years in their feeding operations. However, with two bumper corn crops in succession giving a very cheap supply of corn and the relatively cheap supply of feeder cattle it looks like a good year to feed, and very probably the cattle feeders will be in the market stronger for feeder cattle as the season advances.

The emergency tariff excluding Canadian cattle, prospects for increased feeder demand, increased meat exports in August and the signs of general industrial improvement throughout the country which will give employment to labor and cooler weather are a few influences that may tend to improve the cattle market to a slight extent.

TERRACING SIDES OF HILLS PREVENTS SOIL WASH AWAY

Terracing the sides of farm-hand hills to prevent washing of the soil is a profitable occupation at any time of the year but particularly so during the fall when the farmer is not very busy. The cost of the work often will not exceed the water damage of a single spring season. Soil erosion is held responsible for much of the worn-out hill lands of Tennessee, where if the water were checked by properly built terrace ridges it would cease to tear away the soil and instead permit the land to grow in fertility. Terracing is now being widely practiced in the South, and in Tennessee it is becoming more popular each season. The various kinds of terraces and way to plan and build them are described in Farmers' Bulletin 937, which may be had on application to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Extension Service of the University of Tennessee is now preparing a publication on the subject which will be ready for distribution to farmers of the state in the near future.

FARM FACTS

- Of American cattle, 97 per cent are scrubs.
- Limestone on the land is as good as money in the bank.
- Dead weeds in the garden harbor insects over winter. Burn them.
- Are the farm implements oiled, painted, and housed for the winter?
- Ever notice how the chap who says he hasn't any use for the county agent is the fellow who's never even met him?

DAIRY COW IS GREAT SOIL BUILDER

Proper Saving and Using of Manure Determines Value.

The value and importance of the dairy cow as a soil builder can hardly be over-estimated and the proper saving and using of the manure is the principal factor which determines whether or not the dairy farm grows richer or poorer, says C. A. Hutton, dairy specialist, Division of Extension. Practically all of the fertility contained in manure dropped in the barnyard and around creeks and other watering places is lost. Where manure is piled under the eaves of the barn or in unprotected heaps in the barnyard, enormous losses occur from fermentation, leaching and washing away.

In order to receive the greatest value from manure it must be protected from rain and spread on the soil as quickly as possible after it is made. A very shallow, covered, concrete pit, into which the wagon or spreader can be driven for loading is all that is necessary. A good manure pit can be built for a few dollars, and every dairy farm should have one. Plenty of bedding should be used to absorb all urine, and the manure from the dairy barn should be placed in the pit when it is not possible to haul it to the field and spread daily. If the cows are dehorned and plenty of barn room is available they may be allowed to run loose in the barn or covered shed. Where at least 75 square feet of floor space is allowed for each cow and plenty of bedding is used the cows can be kept clean with less labor than when kept in stalls. In this system the manure is allowed to accumulate in the barn until such time as it is convenient for spreading on the land and it is preserved with the least possible waste, since all the urine is absorbed, and the tramping prevents loss of ammonia, or nitrogen, by exclusion of air. Where this system is used the hay and coarse roughage are fed in the "loose-cow" barn or covered shed, while the silage and grain are fed in a separate milking barn. This system of handling the herd and caring for the manure is well liked wherever it has been tried. Dairy cows should be kept in the barn when not in the field. Much manure will thus be saved and the cows will be protected from the cold winds and rains. They will give more milk for the same amount of feed consumed than they will if exposed to bad weather. Manure is one of the most valuable by-products of the dairy herd, and too little consideration is given to its care and use on the average dairy farm.

The dairy cow brings in a steady, cash income throughout the year; she returns the greatest amount of human food for the same amount of feed consumed of all animals known to man; she is a safe and profitable investment and a great soil builder.

Let's keep more and better dairy cows and take better care of the manure. Make the necessary arrangements for caring for manure before the winter months arrive.

GIVE YOUR HOGS A VARIETY OF PROPER FOODS

A variety of feeds always gives better results than one feed alone, especially in the feeding of hogs, says C. A. Willson, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee.

For example, much better results may be obtained from corn fed with some other feed than from corn alone. Corn is lacking in protein, and, therefore, the supplementary feed should be rich in protein.

The principal protein feed of the South is cottonseed meal. In many feeding trials, however, it has proved to be poisonous to hogs when fed for a longer time than three weeks. Work at the North Carolina Experiment Station by W. A. Withers has shown that this poisonous effect can be largely overcome by the use of copperas. But even when fed with copperas, don't give it to pigs under three months of age or to pregnant brood sows.

Cottonseed meal may be used for the last three weeks in balancing the corn ration fed to hogs intended for the market, with no danger of poisoning.

It may be used for longer periods with the same class hogs if copperas is fed with it. The poisoning, we believe, however, often results from the feeding of too large a proportion of cottonseed meal in the ration. If just enough were used to balance the corn ration there would not be the danger that there is when the meal is used in large amounts.

One part by weight of cottonseed meal to six parts of corn is ordinarily enough of the meal to balance the corn ration for the hog intended for market. More than this is often wasteful.

Where cottonseed meal is to be used in the ration for a period longer than three weeks, copperas should be fed with it to neutralize its detrimental effects. A solution of copperas should be made up in the proportion of four pounds of copperas to fifty gallons of water. A quart of this solution should be fed for every pound of cottonseed meal.

POINTS TO BE ALLOWED IN SCHOOL FIELD EVENTS.

Gainesboro, Friday and Saturday Dec. 2 and 3.

The following points will be allowed on "Field Day" events for Jackson County Schools to be held at Gainesboro, Dec. 2 and 3.

1. Basketball for girls—1st team, 8 points; 2nd team, 4 points.
2. Basketball for boys—1st team, 8 points; 2nd team, 4 points.
3. Tug-of-War—Each school team to consist of five boys, 3 points.
- Only one contestant from each school in the following events:
4. Fifty-yard dash—Girls under 15 years, 2 points.
5. Hundred-yard dash—Girls, 15 to 21, 4 points.
6. Fifty-yard dash—Boys under 15, 2 points.
7. Hundred-yard dash—Boys, 15 to 21, 4 points.
8. High jump, 2 points.
9. Running broad jump, 2 points.
10. Wrestling, catch-as-catch-can, 3 points.
11. Potato race, 4 points.
- Literary
12. Spelling for elementary grades—Hunt's Progressive speller, pages 102 to 142, 5 points.
13. Spelling, High schools—Hunt's Progressive speller, pages 125 to 160, 5 points.
14. Penmanship—One contestant for every four grades, 3 points.
15. Debate—Two contestants from each elementary school, 8 points.
16. Debate—Two contestants from each high school, 8 points.
- Subject to be selected by schools.
17. Arithmetic—Contest in speed and accuracy in addition, multiplication, and division—One contestant from each school, 2 points each.
18. Recitation—Each elementary school to have two representatives, 2 points each.
19. School song—Six or more pupils, 5 points.
20. Vocal quartette, 3 points.
21. Vocal duet, 2 points.
22. Vocal solo, 2 points.

Committee: H. J. Cox, W. E. McDearman, J. F. Gaines, Otha Smith, Blanche Tinsley.

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Notice to the Creditors of Allen and Myatt
No. 469.
J. Eskind & Sons, et al. VS
D. D. Allen, et al.
In obedience to an order made by the Chancery Court at the October term 1921, in the above styled cause, on Oct. 20, 1921, all separate suits against the firm of Allen & Myatt are enjoined and the creditors of said firm of Allen & Myatt are hereby notified to have themselves made parties to this cause by petition, or to file and prove their claims against said firm in this cause; and upon the expiration of six months from said date, Oct. 20, 1921, all creditors of said firm who shall not have filed their claims shall be thereafter barred.
This October 25th, 1921.
W. F. Sadler, C. & M.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.
I will, on the 26th day of November, 1921, at the store house of R. Patten Smith, in the 6th civil district of Jackson County, Tennessee, on the Gainesboro and Hillman road, and being the old stand where G. W. Gentry formerly sold goods, sell publicly to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the entire stock of goods, consisting principally of shoes, with few groceries, dry goods, hardware and general merchandise. Said stock of goods will be sold for the highest per cent offered for said stock, with same to be invoiced as soon after the day of sale practicable, inventory to be made on present prices. I will also offer for sale, to the highest and best bidder, separately from the above stock of goods, the book of accounts of the said R. Patten Smith, for cash.
Said sale will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and is made by me as Trustee in a deed of assignment executed to me by the said R. Patten Smith for the benefit of all his creditors.
This November 9th, 1921.
Caroline Ellis, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
P. P. Cassetty VS
J. C. Hackett et al.
In Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tenn.
It appearing from the bill filed in this cause, which is sworn to, that the Defendant J. M. Dean is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, and cannot be served with the ordinary process of law:
It is ordered that said Defendant enter his appearance herein, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., on or before the third Monday in December 1921 next, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the Jackson County Sentinel, a newspaper published in Gainesboro, Tenn.
This 10th day of November, 1921.
W. F. Sadler, C. & M.
John J. Gore, Solr. for Complt.



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LAND SALE.
No. 466.
Lena McCain Admr. VS
Belle Young et al.
In Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tennessee.
In obedience to a decree of the Chancery Court at Gainesboro, Tenn., made at the October term 1921, in the above styled cause, I will, on Saturday the 26th day of November, 1921, in front of the east door of the courthouse in Gainesboro, sell to the highest and best bidder, the real estate ordered sold in this case, which is described in the decree as follows:
1st tract: lying and being in Talley's hollow in the 1st civil district of Jackson County, Tenn., bounded north by the lands of W. H. Dudley; east by West and Young; south by Young and Pharris; west by Maberry, containing 200 acres more or less.
2nd Tract: Lying and being in the 10 civil district of Jackson County, Tenn., being that portion of the James L. Young home place set forth in the will of James L. Young for his daughter, Daisy Jackson, and bounded north by the lands set apart for Landon Haney's wife; east by G. M. Young; south by Louis Fox, and west by Louis Fox and G. M. Young.
Said two tracts of land will be sold separately, and both subject to the life estate of James L. Young.
TERMS OF SALE.
Sale will be made within legal hours, for 20 per cent cash and the balance on a credit of one, two, and three years of equal installments. Notes with approved personal security will be required of the purchaser, and a lien retained on the land to further secure said notes.
This, 31 day of October, 1921.
W. F. Sadler C. & M.

LAND SALE.
Jeff Reeves et al. VS
Tom D. Jackson et al.
In obedience to a decree of the Honorable Chancery Court for Jackson County, Tennessee, made at the October term, 1921, in the above styled cause, I will offer for sale for cash in hand on Saturday, December 17, 1921, the tract of land formerly sold in this case to A. Myatt and D. D. Allen, lying and being in the 13th civil district of Jackson County, Tennessee, beginning on an oak tree on the north side of Cumberland river, between the two "Bill Town" landings, the southwest corner of the old home tract of T. B. Lee, running due north to a stake on top of ridge with a marked line to William Spivey's fence; thence east with a marked line to the public road; thence with said road direction of Cumberland river to the top of bank or bluff of said river, a line made by W. D. McCain and D. N. Johnson; thence down said river with its meanders to the beginning, containing by estimation 35 acres, more or less.
This sale will take place at the east door of the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tenn., within legal hours, and is made to satisfy the unpaid purchase money on a former sale made in this case, and in this court.
This November 21, 1921.
W. F. Sadler, C. & M.

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